

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA  
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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	905 Araucanian	905 Araucanian	905 Araucanian
905	01 p <sup>01</sup>	09 s <sup>30</sup> (loan)	
905	02 t-dental <sup>01</sup>	10 m	51 i
905	03 t <sup>01</sup>	11 n-dental	52 epsilon
905	04 t/s-hacek-retroflex <sup>01</sup> [t-retroflex] <sup>60</sup> (free)	12 n [n-retroflex] <sup>65</sup> (allo,neutral)	53 a
905	05 k <sup>01</sup> [k-prevelar] <sup>61</sup>	13 n-palatal	54 u *[o-open]
905	06 t/s-hacek <sup>01</sup> [s-hacek] <sup>62</sup> (allo,free)	14 eng	55 i-trema <sup>03</sup> [schwa] <sup>68</sup> [yod-trema/schwa] <sup>68 69</sup> (free)
905	07 phi [f] <sup>63</sup> (free) [beta] <sup>63</sup> (free) [v] <sup>63</sup> (free)	16 l [l-retroflex] <sup>66</sup> (allo,neutral)	56 o-open <sup>70</sup> (tag(-),free) */u/
905	08 theta <sup>02</sup> [eth] <sup>64</sup> (free)	17 l-palatal	57 yod [z-hacek] <sup>71</sup> (free)
		18 r-approximant-retroflex [r-approximant-retroflex-voic eless] <sup>67</sup> (free)	58 w [gamma-labialized] <sup>71</sup> (free)
905	\$a Araucanian \$b Mapuche \$d Andean \$e Chile (Cautin) \$f 200,000 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$h Jim Lorentz (review)		
905	\$a Echeverria, Max S. and Heles Contreras \$b 1965 \$c Araucanian Phonemics \$d IJAL 31.132-135 \$q informants \$r unknown		
905	\$a INTONATION \$A "There are three terminal junctures in Araucanian: rising, level, and falling.... Intonation is predictable from stress...and juncture. Phonetically, there are three pitch levels whose distribution is as follows: a) Unstressed syllables have low pitch (1), except before level juncture and between (primary or secondary) stressed syllables, where low pitch alternates with mid (2).... b) (Primary or secondary) stressed syllables have mid pitch, except before falling juncture, where mid alternates with low, and before rising juncture, where mid alternates with high (3)." (p.134-135)		
905	\$a STRESS \$A "Stress is predictable with reference to the phonological word. A phonological word may have from one to six syllables. Stress is accounted for by one general rule and four special rules: (a) General rule: a phonological word has a main stress on the second syllable and, if applicable, secondary stress on the fourth and sixth syllables.... (b) Special Rules: 1) Three-syllable words ending in a consonant have a secondary stress on the last syllable.... 2) Two-syllable words ending in a vowel may be stressed on either syllable, except particles (adverbs, pronouns, prepositions) which are always oxytone.... 3) One-syllable words are stressed if an unstressed syllable follows, and vice versa.... 4) If the suffix /-la/ 'negative' occupies the fifth syllable, the secondary stress is shifted from the fourth to the fifth syllable, and the sixth (if any) loses its secondary stress." (p.134)		
905	\$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)V(C) \$A initial C: all C \$A initial CC: Phonetically CC does not occur syllable-initially except as a reduction of /C.i-trema.C/. \$A final C: not /p, t-dental, t, t/s-hacek-retroflex, k, s/		
905 01	\$A "Stops [and affricates] are generally voiceless, but may also be slightly or, more rarely, fully voiced." (p.133)		
905 02	\$A The author describes /theta/ as "dental." (p.133)		
905 03	\$A /i-trema/ may be preceded by a homorganic glide word initially.		
905 30	\$A /s/ "occurs only in Spanish loanwords." (p.133)		

- 905 60 \$A "The phoneme /t/s-hacek-retroflex/ has two allophones in free variation between vowels: a simple retroflex stop [t-retroflex] and a retroflex affricate [t-retroflex/s-hacek-retroflex].... In other positions, only the affricate occurs." (p.133)
- 905 61 \$A /k/ is fronted before front vowels.
- 905 62 \$A "The phoneme /t/s-hacek/ has two allophones which show free variation in all positions but final: an affricate palatal [t/s-hacek] and a voiceless palatal fricative [s-hacek].... In final position, only [s-hacek] occurs." (p.133)
- 905 63 \$A "The labial fricative /phi/ varies from entirely voiceless to fully voiced, the voiceless allophones being the most frequent ones. Its articulation may be either bilabial or labiodental, the former being the most frequent." (p.133)
- 905 64 \$A "The dental fricative /theta/...shows free variation between a voiceless and a voiced allophone." (p.133)
- 905 65 \$A "Retroflex [n-retroflex]...is assigned to /n/ since it is in complementary distribution with [n] and occurs only after the sequence [t/s-hacek-retroflex.V]..., and [n] never occurs in that position." (p.133)
- 905 66 \$A "[l-retroflex]...is...assigned to /l/ on the basis of complementary distribution: [l-retroflex] occurs only after sequence [t/s-hacek-retroflex.V]..., and [l] does not occur in that position." (p.134)
- 905 67 \$A "The cacuminal fricative /r-approximant-retroflex/ has two allophones: a voiced retroflex [approximant] and a voiceless retroflex [approximant]. They are in free variation except in intervocalic position, where only the voiced allophone occurs." (p.133)
- 905 68 \$A "The phoneme /i-trema/ has a high back unrounded allophone in stressed position...and a mid central unrounded allophone in unstressed position." (p.132)
- 905 70 \$A /u/ alternates with [o-open] when unstressed word finally. (p.134)
- 905 71 \$A Three allophones are described for each of the glides: "a nonsyllabic high [front or back] vocoid, a frictionless continuant, and an assibilated continuant [z-hacek] for /yod/; [gamma-labialized] is the third allophone for /w/. "The nonsyllabic high...vocoid occurs before a consonant...and in final position.... In other positions, there is free variation between the three allophones. (p.133) It is not clear how the first two phones mentioned differ phonetically.